DEMAND XV—INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand XV - Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

Motion No. 563.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1 The object of this motion is to discuss the desirability of giving sufficient work to the Director of Industries by the taking over of the management of the Trivandrum Rubber Factory under the administrative control of the Director of Industries. Sir, it is seen from the budget for the next year of the Travancore University as well as from the budget that has been placed before us that several important branches of the Department of Industries such as the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Carpentry Institute, School of Arts, Technological Institute, etc , were transferred from the administrative control of the Director of Industries to the University. It is also seen, Sir, that the office of the Trade Agent and the sales Depot at Bombay which were under the administrative control of the Director of Industries was abolished.

The Rubber Factory was also taken away from the control of the Director of Industries and was leased out to a limited company from the 12th Makaram 1112. The name of that company is the Travancore Cables and Rubbers limited. It is obvious therefore that the Director of Industries has not got sufficient work at present to continue to be a full time officer. In the circumstances, I am at a loss to understand why a large amount should be paid to the Director of Industries by way of salary, when he has not been given sufficiant work to do in proportion to the high salary that he is drawing from the State Treasury. Of course, I fully concede that it is not due to the fault of the present Director that he has been reduced to this position. Let us consider a remedy for this sad state of affairs. As I submitted before, the Travancore Cables and Rubbers Ltd. which took the management of the Rubber Factory has to pay Rs. 2205 per mensem by way of rent to Government under the terms of the contract entered into between the Government and the Company in question. It is seen that the company worked the factory for about 8 months in 1113 and after the month of Kumbhom that year, on account of the inability of the Managing Director of the company, the factory had to be closed. The arrears of rent so far will come to about Rs 38,000 and on account of the death of Mr. Swaminathan, the managing Director of the company, and for various other reasons there is absolutely no use of waiting any longer under the existing condition. Therefore, I do not think that the Government will be able to realise the arrears of rent from that company. There is no use in the factory remaining idle especially under the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government and the company. So, in the interests of the industries

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in the State, and in the interest of Government as well, I think it has become absolutely necessary that the management of the Rubber Factory be taken over by Government as early as possible. With these remarks, I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, in offering a few remarks on the cut motion before the House, I have to state that even before certain branches of the Industries Department were transferred to the University, I am afraid, the Director of Industries had not sufficient work. A reference to the Administration Report during the last six years would clearly show that the same medley of words is being repeated year after year. I referred to the working of the Commercial School at Alleppey and the futile results thereon in my budget speech. Then again, there is the Geological branch of the departmen where there is a Geologist and an assistant for him to attend to prospecting work of minerals. Then, there is the Industrial Engineer and the Chief Boiler Inspector. For all the different branches, there are separate experts working in the line, so much so, there is practically little work remaining for the Industries Director to look after. In the Textiles Branch also, there is an assistant to supervise the work. Under these conditions, I am at a loss to understand, what work is remaining for the Industries Director. It may be said that a Labour Commissioner will have to be appointed and the duties of that office will be imposed on him. But, I find from the budget an allotment of about Rs 50 to be paid as allowance for supervising that item of work. Already there is no work for him; a salary of Rs. 400 is paid to him. So, I do not see why he should be paid Rs. 50 as allowance for another branch of the work. As regards the taking up of the Rubber Factory and running it by Government, I do not know how far the Director of Industries has got experience in the management of that industry. Whatever it is, one thing has to be admitted and that is, the Director of Industries and his several assistants have not got sufficient work. Under these conditions, I support the motion before the House.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Sir, there is no denying the fact that the condition of the Rubber Factory has become an object of disgrace to all parties concerned. To all outsiders it appeared that ideal conditions prevail here, for the successful operation of the rubber industry. The raw commodity either in the latex form or as sheet, can be had in plenty, and cheaply also at the very doors. Labour is plentiful and cheap. Transport facilities are all that could be desired. Manufactured articles need not be exported to foreign countries to find a market. We have got a home market, the resources of which, if properly tapped and organised, will be practically unlimited. Under such conditions, it is very surprising how such an industry could fail. The Government policy appears to be to entrust the working of the factory to a private agency, capable enough, having the expert knowledge enough, having the resources enough, to work the factory. It is time that they would have approached the Government by this time, if there was such a one. The factory is remaining idle for over a year now.

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[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph .]

Therefore my suggestion is that the Government should not lose any more time, should not wait any longer. The Government should undertake the working of the factory and should utilise all its resources to make it a success. If persons having expert knowledge in the working of the industry are absent, they should be got down. We read in the papers that some Jews who are greatly interested in commerce, industry and agriculture have approached the Mysore Government and that Government has an idea to establish a small Jewish colony

PRESIDENT: It is not the intention of Government, in view of the present prevalence of unemployment, to encourage the settlement of any outsider.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH I was only suggesting that if we have no experts, outside experts having sufficient knowledge should be brought down and their services utilised to add to the prosperity of Travancore.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. The policy of the Government in the matter of working of the factories is to leave it to private agencies. Of course, there are practical difficulties for the Government to maintain factories and take up their actual working. Government have already started other important schemes such as Transport, University &c., and their undivided attention has to be drawn towards those schemes. If all the factories are to be worked, that means tremendous amount of money would be necessary for the working of them. When money is necessary for more important matters of a pressing nature, my submission is that it is not advisable for Government to take up working of a factory which had a gloomy history about it.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I support the motion. My view is that the Industries Department should take up some of our important industrial endeavours. Some of the honourable members have spoken about the working of the Rubber Factory under the management of the Director of Industries. I submit that during the course of discussion of the Excise Demand, there was the reference about nationalisation of the salt industry. The Excice Commissioner replied that that industry could not be nationalised, because, it could not be run on a profitable basis if it is undertaken by Government. The doclaration was that the industry which is being run by private agencies on a profitable basis could not be undertaken by Government on a profitable basis. If so, I think that there is something wrong some where. The very same attitude can be inferred here a'so, *i. e.*, if the rubber industry is taken up under the direction of the department of industries it would also end in loss. There is the Travancore sugar industry which is being worked by a European concern. I understand that it is now run on a profitable scale. Now the position is, there are certain industries which are run on a profitable scale, when managed by Europeans, with admittedly higher salaries, and if they are taken up by Government, the industries would end in a heavy loss. That means, there is something wrong with the managing authorities of the Government.

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PRESIDENT: The honourable member forgets the fact that that particular European firm he refers to has practically the monopoly of sugar production in South India.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I submit that in the case of the Rubber Factory, though a native company undertook to run it on a profitable scale, it failed in the attempt. But I submit that the Industries Department of ours should set an example by undertaking to run some industries on a large scale. That will be a sort of guidance for our people to include them to undertake such business. That would not only be benefitial to the people but also would bring profit to the general exchequer. It would be an inducement to our people. As it stands, the Industries Department does not propose to do anything like that. It simply exists merely as an ornament to our Government, just as other departments of national development such as Agricultural Department.

Let us look at the other side of the thing. What is the profit derived annually from the working of the Industries Department? What is the earthly benefit that the people are going to derive from the working of that department? If there is no prospect of obtaining any profit and even educational value from the working of that department, my submission is that it is high time to abolish such a department. Either it should be mended or ended.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, on a point of order. The object of this motion is to discuss the desirability of giving sufficient work to the Director by the taking over the management by Government of he Trivandrum Rubber Factory under the administrative control of the Director. Therefore, my doubt is whether if this cut motion which relates to a specific allotment is carried, it will not mean reduction of pay with addition of work and further a vote of censure.

PRESIDENT: I think the motion is in order. The idea is that the Director has not enough work to do and therefore the suggestion is that it is a vote of censure on Government for running the department.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): Sir, I am inclined to support this motion, not on the ground on which it has been urged by the mover of the motion, but on other grounds. The mover has said that the Director of Industries has not got sufficient work to engage all his time and attention and therefore the working of the rubber factory might be found to be a profitable occupation for him. As I said, it is not on that ground that I support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: A word of personal explanation. I submitted that in the interest of the rubber industry also the work may be entrusted to the Director.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I was tempted to base my observation on the wording of the object of the motion as outlined by the mover. Our Government have already very definitely declared their policy that in respect of the management of industries except those in

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[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

the nature of monopolies, the management of such industries should be left entirely in the hands of private agency. It was in pursuance of this definite policy that Government handed over the management of this institution to a private agency which came forward to take it up. But unfortunately the private agency which took it up has failed.

PRESIDENT : It has not failed in the usual sense.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : I put it in the broad sense. So we are confronted with the situation in which there is no possibility of reviving it in the near future as apparently no private agency is coming forward to take it up. The question that has to be answered now is whether in the circumstance, Government should take it up and run it or whether Government should wait indefinitely until a private agency comes forward to take it up. We find ourselves in exceptional circumstances in which no agency is coming forward to work the institution. At the same time it has to be remembered that the Government has invested somewhere about Rs. 5 lakhs in this business.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : About Rs. 4 lakhs.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it not Rs. 3,77,000 ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I said roughly about Rs. 5 lakhs If the factory is allowed to remain idle, it would mean unwise waste of money on this project. So I suggest that until a private agency comes forward to work it up, Government will be well adviced to work it as a departmental concern. If and when a private agency is willing to come forward and work the institution on terms to be settled between the party and the Government. it should be handed over to the agency. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI (*Nominated*). Sir, fundamentally I have objection to any industrial concern being worked by Government. In the course of the budget discussion also I said that it is rather dangerous for the Government to enter into industrial enterprises and risk their money. But as far as the Rubber Factory is concerned we are placed in a very difficult situation. As has been pointed out in the House, Government have invested about Rs. 4 lakhs. Travancore is the biggest producer of rubber and yet we are not able to active a commercial success with regard to the Rubber Factory. I have a shrewd suspicion that there is a combine to make it appear that the factory is run at a loss and that the Government are unable to carry it on successfully and then in due course to knock this factory next-to-nothing price I do not know whether I am correct, V iewed in that line we have no other alternative but to allow the factory to be worked by Governmental agency. At the same time, it also affords another opportunity to Government to tell the Director of Industries to work atleast one industrial concern profitably and satisfy the Government. The whole House will agree with me in thinking that the department does not serve any useful purpose as it is now run. It has been clearly a waste exactly as it had been stated in the case of the Agricultural Department. There are a few schools here and there

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teaching weaving and examined by the Director of Industries. Government have been good enough to take over the other items to the University this year. So practically the real work done by the department probably is hardly anything. Therefore here is an opportunity for the Government to tell the Director of Industries definitely "here is a factory fully equipped. We are going to give you a few lakhs of rupees more and we want to see that the factory is run well. Otherwise no more of the Industries Department or the Office attached to it." If the Director of Industries himself would not be in a position to run it profitably, what is the example that he is going to set before the country in regard to running industrial concerns profitably? I concede that, Government are placed in a difficult position in that they cannot possibly find any private firm at present willing to come forward to take up the business. In these circumstance Government may well run the Rubber Factory themselves through the agency of the Director of Industries, obtaining from him the definite assurance as I have indicated above.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : I support the principle of the cut motion moved by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. Rubber is one of our raw products. Travancore is an important centre where large quantities of raw rubber are produced. We may at times have to make use of the excess production over and above the quantity that is sanctioned by the International Committee. Under such circumstances, Government can control the manufacture of raw rubber and utilise it for the benefit of the public at large. The Dewan President made the suggestion of the utilisation of the inner tubes produced in our factory for the Transport Department. In that case I am sure the major portion of the products of the Rubber Factory would be utilised and the factory will never be a losing concern. Either the Industries Department or that Department in consultation with the Transport Department which is deemed to be a commercial department may make an advance and run the factory. In that case it will afford labour to so many unemployed. The road question of South Travancore is taken up. I am sure roads in North Travancore will also have to be cemented. At that time it will become a question of very great importance and it will discourage the use of iron-wheeled carriages. So under the circumstances, it is better that Government take up the business in a miniature scale rather than allow it to remain like this or to hand it over to foreign concerns. With these words I heartily support the principle of the motion.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR : I support the principle of the motion apart from the question whether or not the Director of Industries has sufficient work. No doubt it has been the declared policy of the Government to take up only public utility services and not to enter into the domain of commerce or industry for commercial purposes. So far as the Rubber Factory is concerned, in my view, that objection cannot hold good. No doubt, there are, as has already been observed, certain handicaps with the Government in this matter. It may not be possible for them to work successfully a commercial enterprise which requires initial enterprise and proper direction on the part of the people. But there is a limit to those handicaps.

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[Mr. E, Subramonia Aiyar.]

When dealing with public utility services, training has to be given to the officers and the recruits to such services must have the necessary qualifications. Therefore if the Government is to take up and develop a particular industry the only real requisite to get men with necessary qualifications, Whether the Government should resume such a responsibility at this stage is the question for the consideration of the Government as well as the country. As has been pointed out, we have not become sufficiently trained for the purpose. The time may come when we may have a number of trained people to do this business and Government will be able to do it most efficiently. But as a large amount of money has been invested, something must be done. Therefore my view is that the Government must take it up and so constitute the department as to get the requisite trained men to work it successfully on commercial lines. There must be a person who must be competent to direct the operations of the department. Certainly the suggestion is that the Director of Industries is the proper person for that, and that is beyond any doubt. With these words I support the motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ നിലയ്ക്കു് ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന റബ്ബറിനെ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തി പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സംഗതിതന്നെ. ആ ബോധത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇതു വലുതായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു് തയാറായതു. എന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ ചരിത്രംനോക്കിയാൽ ഈ മുങ്ങിയ കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ പല ആശങ്കകൾക്കും കാരണമായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആദ്യമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റു നേരിട്ടതന്നെയാണു് ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്താൻ ആരംഭിച്ചതു്. അതു് പരാജയത്തിൽ കലാശിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് മറെറാരു പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തി. ആ പരീക്ഷണവും മിക്കവാറും എന്നല്ല മുഴുവൻതന്നെയും പരാജയത്തിലാണു് കലാശിച്ചതു്. ഇനിയും അതിനെ വീണ്ടും എടുത്തു് നടത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. അല്ലാതെ ഇതു വമ്പിച്ച ഒരു സ്ഥാപനത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെവച്ചു അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഈ ഹൗസിലുള്ള അധികംപേർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. ആണറബിൾ മെമ്പർ മി. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇതു കേവലം ഷയിനിംഗിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതു വലുതായ വിഷമം ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വഹിക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന

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ത്തെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയോട് ബന്ധിച്ച് കുറെ കുട്ടികളെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരുവിഷമവുമില്ലായിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നാം ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ വമ്പിച്ച തോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ മൈസൂരിൽ നടത്താമെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഒരു റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ സൗകര്യങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു് അതിനെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഒരു ശ്രമമാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതും. പക്ഷെ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കേവലം പരീക്ഷണത്തിനായി മാത്രം ആകരുതെന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ഇതിൽ പരിചയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ വരുത്തി അവരുടെ ഉപദേശങ്ങളെ മനസിലാക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു് എന്തെല്ലാം സംഗതികൾ എത്രത്തോളം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കനിലയിൽ നടത്താമെന്നു ആലോചിക്കയും ചെയ്തശേഷം ഒരു സ്കീം തയാറാക്കി അതനുസരിച്ചുവേണം ഗവണ്മെൻറു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാതെ, റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഇവിടെ ഒന്നുണ്ടായി, അതു് എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാതിരുന്നാൽ ആക്ഷേപമാണു്, എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുമാത്രം ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണു ഏറ്റവും നല്ലതു്. ഈ ഫാക്ടറികൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധയും മുൻകരുതലും എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ഗുണകരമായിട്ടുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഈ ഫാക്ടറിയെ നടത്തുവാനുള്ള സർവ നടപടികളും എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു് അത്യന്തം കാര്യക്ഷമമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY (*Nominated*) : സർ, നമ്മുടെ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റവും ശക്തിമത്തായ നിലയിൽ വളർന്നുവരണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണു ഞാൻ. വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ അഭാവമാണു് നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ഇത്ര അധഃപതിക്കാനിടയാക്കിയതു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള കർഷകർ എത്രമാത്രം പരിശ്രമിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും ഒൻപതു മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ അവർക്കു കർഷകജോലിയില്ല. ബാക്കിയുള്ള സമയം ശരിയായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും കുടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരി

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[Mr. N. Velu Achary.]

ക്കുമെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. ഈ വമ്പിച്ച തോതിലുള്ള വ്യവസായം കൂടിൽ വ്യവസായമായി കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ജപ്പാനിലെപ്പോലെ ആയി തീരാൻ സംഗതിയായിതീരുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇതുകളെ അവഗണിച്ചു ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുക തന്നേയും ആണ്ടോറും കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതു പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയോടു ഘടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെ പുലർത്തണമെന്നു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറും ജനങ്ങളും ഒന്നുപോലെ ആഗ്രഹത്തോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കേവലം ൧൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമേ അടുത്തയാണ്ടിൽ വ്യവസായത്തോൺകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു സങ്കടകരമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ഈ തുക വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയാണു ഇനി കായ്ക്കുവായിട്ടുള്ളതു്, ഇന്നിമേൽ അതുകൊണ്ടുവേണം ജീവിക്കുവാൻ, എന്നെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭംഗിയായി പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട സംഗതികളൊന്നുംതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഞാൻ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടുതൽ പഠിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു. പക്ഷേ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായതുകൊണ്ടു അംഗമായതുകൊണ്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ മതിയെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാതിരി ഇതിനെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുകൂടി പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഏകദേശം ഒരു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അൻപതോളം സ്കൂളുകൾ വീവിംഗ് സ്കൂളുകളാണ്. കേവലം ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സ്കൂളുകൾ മാത്രമേ കൈത്തൊഴിലിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളാകുന്നുള്ളു. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റുസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി സവിസ്തരം പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിനുശേഷം ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡയറക്ടർ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തിക്കാണുന്നില്ല.

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ഇപ്പോൾ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവണ്മെൻറു വളരെ ധനവ്യയംചെയ്തു വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽത്തന്നെ നടത്തുമെങ്കിൽ അതു ആശാസ്യവും അഭിലഷണീയവുമായിരിക്കും. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൻെറ ചില ജോലികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയോടു ചേർത്തിച്ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾക്കു ഈ ഫാക്ടറികൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുതന്നെ ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെ ഗുണകരമായിരിക്കും ഈ ഫാക്ടറിക്കു തോൽവി പറ്റാനുള്ള സംഗതി, എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്നതു്, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡയറക്ടരും, റബർ വിദഗ്ധനും ഗവണ്മെൻറും തമ്മിൽ അതിൻെറ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ യോജിപ്പില്ലായ്മവന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ ഫാക്ടറി ഗവണ്മെൻറു മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽത്തന്നെ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ആ യോജിപ്പുകേടിനു ഇടയുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇത്ര വലിയ മുതൽമുടക്കിയ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറിയെ മനസ്സം പ്രവർത്തിക്കാതെ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരുന്നാൽ അവിടത്തെ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും യന്ത്രങ്ങളും നശിച്ചു് രാജ്യത്തിനു നഷ്ടത്തിനിടയാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഡയറക്ടരുടെ മുമതലയിൽത്തന്നെ അതു നടത്തുന്നതു രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വിദഗ്ധവീക്ഷണത്തെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങികൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry South*): Sir, I oppose not only what is contemplated in the cut motion but also the suggestion that the Government may work the Factory. Dealing with the latter first, I oppose both on principle and from a practical point of view. I shall confine myself for the present to the practical difficulties. An analogy has been drawn by an honourable member between the Transport Scheme and Rubber Factory. The analogy is wrong and there is a vast difference between the two. In the case of Transpore Scheme, all that is necessary being the motor buses being kept in trim and collect the fares and pocket the difference between the receipts and the expenditure, whereas in the case of Rubber Factory, we have to find out a market for the various goods and successful marketing requires, so much detailed and constant attention. Further, in order to make it a complete success, we have to go outside Travancore to market this. What happens then is, we come into conflict with very big vested interests, people like Dunlops who have even opened a factory in India itself. Without understanding all the forces that are at work, it is no use talking lightly over the matter.

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[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira.]

If at all Government should undertake it, it must be under the charge of a full time officer in as much as the person as the Director of Industries cannot be expected to deal with sudden telegrams which conveys very big business and in most cases, an immediate reply is necessary.

What strikes me is, in as much as we have to compete with such powerful people as Dunlops, this may be a reason for private capital not forthcoming to undertake. In order to compete with such powerful people, which may necessitate building up very heavy stocks, it strikes me that it is best to devise a scheme combining Government and Private agency is as much as very heavy outlay is necessary. In view of all these, I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT: I see that there is a considerable amount of speculation regarding the Rubber Factory and also that the motion is worded in such a manner as to make it incumbent on Government to find something by way of occupation for the Director of Industries from whom, it is stated much work has been taken away. Nevertheless, the whole question of working the Factory has come on the tapis and inasmuch as the matter involves very large questions of policy, before asking the Director of Industries to reply on the particular matter concerning his own Department and the work he has to do, I think it is necessary to clarify the position. When, about three years ago, Government took up conspectus or a bird's eye view of the industries established here, they found two industries which were then admitted as not conducted on profitable or even economic lines. One of these industries was the sugar industry and the other the rubber industry. In these cases, it must be remembered, that there is a common feature concerning them and that is both in regard to sugar and rubber the article produced may be described as a "world" commodity, the production and marketing of which involves world competition, extending not only to manufacturing process but to the process which is called rationalisation at the present moment. Sugar and rubber must encounter problems in regard to rate cutting and in ruthless competition. In the nature of things, any Government, however well-meaning and efficient according to its lights and within its own domain, is incapable of organising forces against and combating world competition. The reason is obvious, world competition means propaganda. Propaganda sometimes means, if the available evidence is to be believed, commissions, rebates, financial arrangements of a similar character, the employment of agents who are remunerated in proportion to the profits obtained, and underselling of a competitor even at the risk of temporary loss. As a very early share-holder of one of the steamship companies which were started under the Swedashi stimulus, I am aware of the circumstances that attended at a particular stage one of our shipping concerns when a rival company allowed people to go from Tuticorin to Colombo for nothing. The company in which I was interested also reduced their fare to nil. But

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the other company gave one *angavastram* to every man who travelled in that steamship along that route and the result was that our company collapsed. Now, in order to face the competition of the great rubber industrialists who are starting work in India with regard to the fabrication of motor tyres and tubes, we shall have to take up a very high financial responsibility if competition is to be conducted against this, an aspect which must not be forgotten in this discussion. It was also borne in very strongly upon Government that the sugar industry, for instance, did not thrive not because of the lack or inferiority of the raw materials or the insufficiency or the inadequacy of the machinery, but solely and purely because the marketing and the sale of the sugar and sugar products were difficult and because of the competition from a very powerful concern. Messrs Parry & Co., by virtue of the circumstance that they run the Samalkot Factory in Northern Sircars, run the Vellore Factory and run the Tinnevelly Factory, practically enjoy a part monopoly of sugar production in the South. By virtue of the arrangement that they have entered into with the Mysore Government, Messrs. Parry & Co., enjoy a privileged position in the Mysore State. The problem that once came up before the Government under these state of things was whether the Government should take and work the factory in the face of the competitive enterprises of Messrs. Parry & Co., or enter into some arrangement with them to eliminate competition and thus secure the fruits of Government investments. Government came to the conclusion that the best solution of the difficulty would be to float a limited liability company and offer the shares to Travancore investors and to enter into an arrangement with Messrs. Parry & Co., for the management of the company on certain very favourable terms, namely, that a portion of the profits of the company should go to the Government and that special rates in regard to the pharmaceutical products of the company should be given to us and so on. In the result Government and the company stand to gain very considerably by virtue of this arrangement, which has already proved profitable to Government.

Now, in the case of the rubber, the position is very different. Let me narrate the history of this Rubber Factory. The Government have put into that Factory Rs. 4 lakhs. The Government tried to run it as a Government concern. What at that time, when Government had not embarked upon the Transport Project, Government had hoped to produce by way of competing with other rubber producers throughout the world, there are no records to enable me to relate now. But I have no doubt that very weighty arguments prevailed with those pepole who were responsible for starting that factory. It was started under the guidance of an expert and it produced beautiful little knick knacks, paper weights, table-covers, lamp stands and large numbers of contraceptives some thousands of them. I think many articles then produced repose on the shelves of the Rubber Factory at this moment.

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[President.]

Now, two or three things are perfectly obvious from what has happened. One thing is that the products of the Factory were generally pronounced to be up to the mark, they were useful, durable and artistic. But the question still remained as to who was to buy the articles so beautifully turned out, so durable and so thoroughly appropriate. The demand of certain commodities did not come up to the expectation. The net result was, that while the Factory produced a lot of goods there was no market available. There was an agent and the less said about the agency the better. After an year and half a Travancore company was started for taking up the work. Government was very hopeful about the venture. One of the gentlemen in that company was supposed to be a financier of some backing. He is, unfortunately, no more. He died an early death and his financial status was, perhaps not as good as was generally believed at that time. Nevertheless, he was there and there were reputable gentlemen with him, who took up the Rubber Factory. The idea of Government was to hand it over to the Travancore company. Unlike the sugar concern the marketing of rubber goods was not in the hands of an existing firm and these new firms with comparatively little experience in this variety of business had to be started. Shares were subscribed to the extent of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs but Government have not taken any shares. Other important individuals took shares and the shares were subscribed for to a large extent by Travancore inhabitants. Now, Rs. 4 lakhs were as I have stated invested by Government. This company agreed to pay Government about Rs. 1½ lakhs for the materials that we had. The Company has paid about Rs. 2,000 odd by way of rent for some months in addition to certain other dues, and the work was started under favourable auspices. But that company committed exactly the same mistake as the Government, inasmuch they went on producing goods on the lines already initiated and did not bring into existence a well-equipped marketing organisation. That is the difficulty that the State has to meet in almost every business, namely, cocoanut, copra and coir produce.

Now, this factory has stopped working for financial reasons. We have a legal right to take charge of the factory if the lessees do not pay the amount promised under the agreement to Government. After taking it over where are we? We have to face the problem of production, and we are asked to run the factory as a commercial concern. Assuming that there are 25 canvassing agents under Mr. Kumara Das, they are paid heavily and come back empty handed. The House will wish to know the reason for this. Some of the agents have to pay commissions. The house will scrutinise this payment. Government in short will have to adopt commercial methods which are not normal to it and which do not come within their usual range of operations. Presents may have to be made and other inducements offered which are within a firm's programme but not in a Government's. Not being a commercial concern, not being entitled or able to adopt those very legitimate methods of commercial pushing, Government cannot do

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much in the direction and that is why we come back to this basic position. We are producers of rubber. Here is a factory which is very well equipped. Its history shows that it can produce very good things. What shall we do with that factory? After very careful consideration of all these aspects Government have come to a tentative conclusion and it is in order to get the opinion of this House on such conclusion that I have just now permitted myself to speak at some length on this matter. The tentative conclusion is this.

Now, there is a chance of utilising and selling some of the products of this factory to the Transport Department and to bicycle users so that we need not start on a clean slate. We have some definite possibilities, some chances of marketing our products. With these as the background, let us run it ourselves if necessary for the time being, being on the look out always for a suitable private agency, and adequately equipped, financially sound and thoroughly rationalised and reliable commercial concern, to take over the concern under proper safeguards. In that tentative manner alone can Government run this essentially commercial concern.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, the policy of Government in regard to the rubber factory has been so clearly and authoritatively placed before this House by the Dewan-President that I have nothing more to say on the point. However, there is just a little that I have to say to defend myself against one or two things that were said about me.

It is true, Sir, that a few institutions were recently taken over from my Department and placed under the Travancore University; of course, to that extent, my work has been reduced. I admit that. But, that is no ground for the conclusion that the major part of my work has been taken away from me and that I have practically no work now; because, the few institutions that have been transferred to the University are very small; and they were more or less independent institutions while they formed part of my Department.

Further, Sir, it is now only about 8 months since those institutions were transferred to the University; and during these 8 months, my Department has been trying to do more intensive work in other important directions. As a matter of fact, we are now doing more work than ever before. I shall explain how.

In recent months, there has been very intensive prospecting of minerals. The expediting of this useful work involves a good deal of work on my Department; and I am glad to be able to say that the results achieved are very encouraging. I can assert that this item of new work alone would more than compensate for the relief given to the Department by transferring a few institutions to the University. The Mines Act has come into force, and an Inspector of Mines has been appointed; our Geologist has been appointed to that post under the Act. His hands are now full; he has to prepare and keep a good number of returns. A good deal of administrative and executive work has now to be done under the Mines Act.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: How many mines are there in Travancore, now?

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MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Six; there are about 15,000 people working in all the 6 mines put together. Sir, it is not the number of mines that counts, so much as the number of people working in them because, under the Act, we have to look after the condition of the workers in the mines.

The Ceramic Factory has commenced work; some of its products are already in the market. The control and inspection of the factory, and its business activities entail a great deal of work on our part.

The work of analysing and certifying of the pharmaceutical drugs manufactured by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., has now been entrusted to this Department. The Travancore Sugars are using the alcohol manufactured in the Nagercoil Distillery for which Government have given them a license. To prevent loss of excise duty, some official authority has to certify to the quantity of alcohol produced, both for local consumption and for export. The Travancore Sugars are now entering into an agreement with the Cochin Government regarding the supply of pharmaceutical drugs to the Medical Department of Cochin. They will not take these drugs unless certified by a competent authority, on test, as to the proportion of alcohol content in them. The testing and certification of drugs manufactured by the Travancore Sugars have been undertaken by my Department.

We are also doing field work in the salt factories. It is our idea to make good use of our over-production of salt by manufacturing sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate out of the excess over and above what is required for local consumption. This can be done by electrolysis. For electrolysis, it is absolutely necessary that the salt is absolutely pure. One of the greatest drawbacks of local salt, even after the introduction of improved methods of manufacture, is the presence of magnesium salts in it. The magnesium is very deleterious for electrolysis as it eats away the electrodes. It is therefore essential that we eliminate even the slightest traces of magnesium salts from our salt. Experiments are being conducted, in some of the salt pans, with that object in view. I may say that we have already succeeded in eliminating more than 75% of this impurity from salt.

I hope it will now be clear to the House that, in spite of the recent transfer of some institutions to the University, my Department is having enough of very useful and important work.

Sir, it was stated that this Department has not been able to show any profit, and that therefore it should be ended. Sir, this Department, like some other development Departments, cannot be expected to yield any great profit, like factories or commercial concerns. However, I am in a position to show to the House how, due to the work of this Department, profit has actually been made by the country and by the Government, indirectly though not directly.

Sir, it was after we started the S. M. R. V. Institute and demonstrated to the people the advantages of the fly-shuttle loom for weaving, that the improved loom became popular in Travancore; and now there are about 20,000 looms working in the State. The House can very

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well imagine the huge business which the numerous weavers are now having on account of these looms. The quantity of clothing that is being woven by all these 20,000 looms can be imagined by the hon'ble members themselves. I do not think it will be denied that the Department should be given some little credit for introducing and popularising this loom here.

It has been stated by the Financial Secretary in his speech introducing the Budget, that, Government have secured Rs. 87,000 from one mining company. Although it was Government's right, it was the Industries Department that drew the attention of Government to this matter.

Again, let us take chemical analysis work. This work cannot be undertaken by everybody. It requires certain qualifications prescribed by statutes; only men with those qualifications can issue certificates of analyses. On an average, we analyse about 150 to 200 samples every year and issue certificates, both for Government and for private parties. We do not charge any fee, for the simple reason that that will reduce the number of persons who seek our help in the matter. If you evaluate the service, each analysis is worth between Rs. 20 and 50; according to accepted rates; If reckoned in actual cost the annual value should be between Rs. 4,000 and 5,000. The results will be followed, and the certificates will be relied upon, by courts of law and by commercial concerns interested in the products analysed. Although we do not actually receive any fee, the work is of real value to the public. These are the ways in which the Department does really profitable work, although I would again repeat that this, like some of the other development departments, is not intended to be a profit-making department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In view of the very convincing statement from the Chair, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 564.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1. To speak of oil industry.

Sir, there are very many rare oils in the State. If these oils are refined and developed their potentialities, are unlimited. We have an industrial laboratory, an Industrial Chemist, and an Assistant to that Chemist. The Director himself is an expert in analysing and refining oils; he is an oil chemist. Still, none of these experts is helping the people of the State in the matter of refining our rare oils. The position is like "gathering grapes from the thistle."

Sir, there are different kinds of oils, fish oil, shark liver oil, etc. The oil of the small fish called சுள்ளத்திமீன் which is available in plenty in South Travancore, and which is very cheap and sold at 100 or so for a chuckram, is a very valuable oil. If these oils are refined, we can have a good trade in oils.

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[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

Equally valuable is the cashew shell oil. At page 5 of the Administration Report of the Industries Department for 1113 it is stated that, in view of the fact that the laboratory was not sufficiently equipped, it was not possible for the Department to push through its programme of work. Sir, this reminds me of the old proverb 'A bad worker always complains of his tools'. Sir, when the Madras University Commission visited our College of Science, its laboratories ard our Industrial Laboratory some years ago, they stated that our laboratories were the best equipped ones in the whole of the Madras Presidency, and that they even had unnecessary apparatus. There is therefore no meaning in saying that our Industrial Laboratory is not well equipped.

There are many kinds of oil in the forests. It is said that there are 32 different kinds of oils. If these are investigated and properly developed, I think the industrial possibilities of the State can be very well improved. With these few words I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, it is true that there are many kinds of oils which can be obtained in the State.

PRESIDENT: Is not shark liver oil now being used in the hospitals?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, to some extent. There are oils and oils, and some of these oils cannot be used on an industrial scale. Some are medicinal oils which may be extracted from leaves, flowers or nuts. As things stand at present, it is not possible for the Industries Department to undertake their preparation.

We have been doing some work on fish oils and on shark liver oil also. Its vitamin content is being studied and as has been reported it is due to lack of equipment that we are not able to make much head way. One great difficulty in utilising these on a commercial scale is the want of steady supply. The member says that klathy can be obtained at 100 per chukram. But that will be perhaps once in five years. It is not possible to establish any industry in fish oils when the raw materials could be had only once in five years. The catches are so rare and the seasons come at such unforeseen intervals that much has to be wasted. Cashew shell oil we have got in fairly large quantities and it has been growing into larger and larger proportions during the last two years. Experiments are being carried on not only for refining the oil, which as it is obtained contains a great deal of carbon particles which it is very difficult to remove. Experiments are being conducted for extracting the oil without spoiling the kernel and without the oil being contaminated by carbon particles. The equipment in the laboratories in the State may be the best in South India so far as the teaching of the students in the Intermediate and B. A. classes is concerned, but for carrying on research work in these rare oils it is very necessary that there should be special apparatus. With the University coming into being and a very efficient research institute to be inaugurated there we hope we shall have sufficient equipment to carry on this work.

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MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether any investigation is carried on with regard to laurel oil?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: It has been carried on and it has been found that the cost of refining the oil is very heavy.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether any mineral oil is available in Travancore?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: No, Sir.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 565 to 569.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

565. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,135 for Textile Assistant and Geological Assistant by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

566. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,135 for Textile Assistant and Geological Assistant by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN:

567. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:

568. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Contingencies for prospecting of Mica, Graphite, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI:

569. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,257 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion No. 570.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,257 for Direction by Re. 1 to point out that a comprehensive scheme for organisation of existing industries may be taken up immediately.

Sir, it is evident that with the inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, cheap power in very large quantities will be available to the inhabitants of the State. This chief power is intended for the industrialisation of the State.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: The Pallivasal Project will be able to supply cheap power to a very large extent. The Government or the Industries Department should make arrangements so that such power could be utilised for the various small-scale industries of the State. From the Administration Report of the Department I find that the Department is carrying on its usual routine activities which it was carrying on for a long time past. It is said that schemes are being

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[Mr. S. Narayana Pillai.]

evolved to organise the existing industries and to devise new industries suited to our country. If such a scheme is not devised without delay the large amount of power that will be available from the Pallivasal Project will not be of great use to the inhabitants of Travancore except to the capitalists who carry on large scale industries.

We have got certain industries which are peculiar to Malabar. These are now run on uneconomic and crude lines. They are run without capital, without organisation and without adequate marketing facilities. If a comprehensive survey of these industries is made by the Department and suggestions are made for improving them on efficient and economic lines, the masses will be able to take great advantage of the immense investments made by the Government for the benefit of the people.

In regard to certain industries which we have been carrying on for a long time past, first and foremost is the coir and coir-matting industry. The coir industry is still being carried on in the old crude lines with the help of cheap and crude machinery and as a cottage industry. If the Department makes a survey of this industry it will find that the people carry the produce to the market and give it to the middleman who dictates his own terms. I wish the Department will be able to find out some means by which the production might be quickened and the labourer may get better returns.

There is the weaving industry for which South Travancore is famous. This industry is also run by the aid of old fashioned machinery. If the Department tries to invent up-to-date methods of production, this industry can be run on very profitable lines and the power that will become available can be utilised for the purpose.

There are other industries which are suffering for want of support and organisation and up-to-date implements. I may mention the following :—

Rattan and basket making industry. The difficulty in regard to this is about marketing the commodities. They cannot be very easily transported to places where there is demand for them.

The embroidery industry. A large number of women are engaged in this industry which is suffering for want of marketing facilities.

Wood carving and furniture making. This is also peculiar to Travancore. Under the advice of the Government's Development Officer I hope that it will be possible to carry on this industry in a better manner.

Lacquer work and screwpine work, aloe works, pottery works, bell metal industry, lock making, leather works, all these industries are now being carried on in various parts of the country without any organisation, without capital, without marketing facilities. If the Industries Department makes a survey of these industries and suggests means to organise these industries on co-operative or other lines so

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that they may be carried on more efficiently, more speedily and so that they may get adequate markets outside, it would be a great blessing to the inhabitants of this State

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, the motion is apparently for a survey of the industries in the State first and to organise them in such a way as to bring better wealth into the State. As the Dewan-President announced at another meeting of this Assembly when a resolution was brought before this House for an industrial survey, in the coming census a very eleborate and comprehensive survey will be made of the industries of the State and when that survey is completed we shall have sufficient information at our hands to enable us to formulate schemes which will give some sort of direction to the further development of the industries. At present, it is not possible for us to carry out a comprehensive survey. However, we have just made a beginning in the direction of finding out the development and scope of the weaving industry in the State. Statistics are being collected in regard to the number of looms that are plying, the number of people who are working, the materials they are using, the counts of yarn that find ready acceptance by the people, the amount of cloth woven, the maximum count of yarn that can be used, the yarn as well as the loom accessories that are required, the market facilities, and the inconveniences that the weavers have to face. But that is only with regard to the weaving industry. But we hope that we shall have a great deal of information collected with regard to all the industries that are being carried on in the State and when that information becomes available, schemes can be formulated for making the industries well organised and thrive in the way in which they should.

About the Pallivasal Scheme, it was said that we ought to make full use of the electricity that will be produced there. There are two ways in which it can be used. One is in the form of power to drive machinery and the other is to use it for bringing about chemical changes, that is for electrolysis. There are already some schemes which are being considered by Government in regard to utilisation of electricity in the State.

PRESIDENT: The House will now rise and meet again tomarrow at 11 o'clock.

[The House adjourned at 5 P. M.]

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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